AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Our Alexandria Correspondence

The Herald in Alexandria—The Office of the American Consul General—Trade with the United States—The

Free Labor of Egypt-Said Pacha-Discovery in Re-lation to Rice Crops.

The sight of a Herald in the Merchants' Exchange here has given the notion of dropping you a line, and sending you some things that you may publish if you wish. I have been both astonished and pleased to find in this out of the way place two New York papers, the Charleston Mercury and the Washington papers. This

is a treat we don't have often in Europe.

The office of the Consul General here is American all through, with liveresses of our living and dead public men, handsomely framed, on the walls. Among them are your friends—Frank Peirce and Soulé; and Webster, Clay, and Calhoun live peaceably together, as do Nicholas and the Sultan, on the opposite side of the room. At this minute America and Americans stand A No. 1 out here, and our Consul and country are both held in high respect. A curious proof was given the other day, when an English steamer was taken out of quarantine through our Consul, after the English one had declared he could not get it out. There happened to be some American passengers on board of her. Severs other things of the same kind have occurred.

The idea of getting up a direct trade with the United States has been strongly taken up by many of the mer chants of this place. One of them, an Englishman, Mr. Pothonier, has sent off a fast clipper of 500 tons, called the Egyptian Witch, to New York, with a mixed cargo of Egyptian produce. One of the articles sent is rags, for paper. I should think that Egypt could supply a good deal of that kind of stuff, for it is the chief dress for paper. I should think that Egypt could supply a good deal of that kind of stuff, for it is the chief dreas of the people—I mean the working people. He is going to send another soon. I see in all the houses many American made articles. Southern niggers are princes to these people; they are fed as little as thay are clothed. One of our party was a great abolitionist on his arrival, but he sings small since he has seen the "free labor" of Egypt. "Egyptiau bonings" still exists, and always will, I am airaid. The people had great hopes from the new prince, Said Pacha, and he commenced by taking off their taxes; but he has put them all on again, and added new ones. A new tax on the fig trees has just been imposed, which will increase the annual revenue of the Princes more than a million and a half of dollars. Said Pacha I have seen several times riding through the streets, surrounded by guards in all kinds of fancy military costumes. He is enormously fat already, and seems determined to absorb all the fatness of the land himself. And yet I never saw such a garden spot as Egypt might be, under a good government and proper cultivation. All over the East it is the same. Wherever the hoof of the Turk is planted, misrule and misery prevail. An intelligent Greek said to me yesterday, "Inail Turkeyiths only Providence that protects the poor Christians, comes in the shape of the consuls, they only can defend us from parsecution and robbery;" and I believe it is true.

All the Tanzimats, &c., are humbugs. They are only made the pretexts for taking away the probeting privileges of the representatives of civilized government. That's all.

The voyage up the Nile is a very agreeable one. We had the advantage of a steamer, and did it in tworty

made the present for taking away the projecting privileges of the representatives of civilized government. That's all.

The voyage up the Nile is a very agreeable one. We had the advantage of a steamer, and did it in twenty days; but I believe the real plan, after all, is togo in a regular Nile boat—and "take your time, Miss Lucy." We have had more American than English flags up the Nile this year, as we had last; but very few ladies, which our Consul, who is a bachelor, complains of.

I send you some curious information concerning a great discovery made here, by which two, or even three, crops of rice can be obtained from one sewing in ave months. Mr. De Leon has kindly allowed ms to copy the papers, which, he thinks, have never appeared in print, probably owing to the miscarriage of his letters. Duplicates of Mr. Lattis' letter were sent at the time to our government by the Consul General. I had a talt with Mr. Lattis himself. He pleased me much. He is "a gentleman and a scholar," and thinks he can do the same with wheat, and possibly with cotton. One of the princes here gave him some land to try it hast year, and he succeeded thoroughly. He has received a firman (or decree) from Sath l'acha, giving him the exclusive right for Egypt.

MR. DE LEON TO MR. GIBBES.

(or decree) from Said Pacha, giving him the exclasive right for Egypt.

ME. DE LEON TO MR. GIBBES.

ALMANDHA, Ostober 15, 1854.

To Dr. R. W. Gibbes, Columbia, South Carolina—

DRAR Sirk—Knowing the deep interest which you feel in all scientific or agricultural discoveries, I send you the letter or Signor Lattis, which accompanies this, to which it is only necessary that I should add a few lines of explanation. Having heard some very remarkable statements in connection with experiments in rice culture, made by that gentlemen, in the immediate vicusity of Alexandira, I was induced to make inquiries in relation to the matter, and finally to satisfy myself by personal inspection or the fields under his management.

The result of those inquiries and that inspection has been the conviction that a great ciscovery has been made by Signor Lattis, through which he is enabled to produce two crops of rice in five months from the same seed, and no increase on the usual yield of at least thirty per cent (30 per cent).

Whether this arises from some chemical preparation of the seed, or from his peculiar treatment of the ulent, is his secret I incline to the former opinion, but the facts are authenticated by witcesses of the most irreproachable character, and the experiments have been made on the land, and under the eye of Mustapha Pacha, one of the princes of the royal family here, who was educated in Paris, and is a man of an ewdness and intelligence.

Offers have been made for a monopoly of his searct

educated in Paris, and is a man of shrewdness and intelligence.

Offers have been made for a monopoly of his secret here, but Signor Lattis, who is a political refergee, and a gentleman of high scientific attainments, prefers extending the benefits of his discovery, and is especially auxious that the United States should share in its benefits. In reply to a note addressed to him by me on this subject, he wrote the letter which I send you, declaring his readiness to submit the discovery to test of experiment in the United States, should encouragement be given him through me, by the Southern planters.

My long acquaintance with you and your labors in the same field, have induced me to make you the medium of communication with our mutual friends in the South, and, it therefore, request that you will give publicity to the discovery through the Southern papers, and favor me with your own views on the subject at your earliest correnience.

large fortune, which the Italian revolutions the hereditary possessor of the hereditary possessor of the He drained the great Harlem Lake, and was connected with other public improvements in Holland, and enjoys the high respect of the best portion of this community. I, therefore, commend this matter to your serious attention, as I believe it may greatly redound to the interest of our beloved mother, South Carolina.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I remain, yours, truly,

TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM MR. LATTIS.
TO Hon. EDWIN DE LEON, United States Consul General for

TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM MR. LATTIS.

To Hon. Enwis De Lados, United States Consul General for Egypt—
You did me the honor, sir, by your esteemed letter of the 14th inst. to demand of me the communication of some details respecting the advantages resulting from the culture of rice according to my system.

Before complying with your dearre, permit me, sir, to make known to you the sentiments of gratituate excited is me by the interest which you have kindly condessented to display for the last and concusive trials I have made in this place—an interest which, however, has not surprised me, knowing, as knows all the world, the eageness with which the happy and powerful American nation seems to adopt everything which might become useful to its industry and to humanity.

It was my intention to confine myself for the present to applying my system to Egypt, and to delay the publication until other experiments had supplied me the means of extending the application of my discovery to other gramineous plants besides rice, but in the face of the invitation made me by the representative of a nation essentially progressive, as also in consideration of the individual qualities which characterize you, sir, I cannot hesitate in modifying the plan I had traced for myself. Behold, then, sir, some data which I am placed—My rice produces, as you, sir, know from personal examination, two successive crops from one semination, and that within the period of about five months, nor vided that the temperature constantly preserves a mean above twenty degrees above Reaumer.

I believe, therefore, that all places succeptible of producing cotton, are also suited for the relature of my rice. This culture does not operate by the ordinary method of trigation by submersion; the water only passes over the rice fields periodically. This offers the immense advantage of economizing thirty-three per cent upon the water neally assessed to the action of air and light; nesteer do they assumilate the actinuous properties, which are benumber by water in

adaptation feasible to all the agriculturists of your country.

The chemical means by which I stimulate the vitality of the rice, and which serves to impart to it an increase of heat, is of trifling expense. It is more than sufficient to make good the loss of vegetative power which the soil may sustain by producing a couble crop

You, sir, however, are sole without the knowledge that far from being an enterbling plant, rice, on the contrary, is known to science as an ameliorator of the soil that produces it.

is known to science as an ameliorator of the soil that produces it.
It only remains for me to add, that as regards the price I might claim for the importation of my system into America, whilst I believe this difficult to be fixed at present, I am convinced that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of this matter.

America is too powerful and too generous to traffic with what she will have admondeded of some utility, and for my part, I shall be too happy of the opportunity of placing my humble services at her despesal.

Also, in my opinion, it is beyond doubt that so soon as you shall be authorized to treat, or, better at if, to make me offers, we shall be ensily able to come to treat.

Meanwhile, accept, sir, the expression of my highest consideration.

Ch. 13, 1574.

Auganition. Perri, Cet. 18, 1904.

Virginia Politica.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Know Nothing State Nominations—The Character of the Men—The Character of the Men—The Character of the Election.

RICHMOND, March 19, 1856.

You have been already apprised of the Know Nothing nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney-General, and Commissioner of the Board of Public Works of Virginia. The convention which assembled in Winchester on Tuesday last was, I am informed, one of the most intelligent and dignified nominating conventions that ever sat in Virginia. It was made up of whigs and democrats, or rather those who had belonged to those parties—independent, sensible men—practical and practicable—and their deliberations were conducted with the most entire and perfect harmony and unanimity. Every individual preference was sacrificed to the public good, and, in making the nominations, the convention reted literally and truly as a unit. I will now tell you something of the nominaese.

something of the nominees.

Thomas Stanhope Flourney, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, is a practising lawyer of Halifax county, Virginia, a private gentleman, whose aspi-rations have led him to seek distinction by the regular practice of his honorable profession, instead of the steep and thorny road of political life. In what I shall say of Mr. Flournoy, I do not wish to be un-denoted as using the language of empty sulogy, or speaking in the exaggerated terms which particans em-ploy after the making of nominations. If you read the Richmond Enquirer you must have been struck with the tone of respect for Mr. Flournoy's character which pervaded the Enquirer's article of comment upon the nomination of the Know Nothing convention. But, in nemination of the Know Nothing convention. But, in deed, it would be impossible for any one in Virginia to speak of him in any other way. Mr. Flournoy is not a politician, though he has very decided opinions upon political subjects. He has always acted with the whig party, and in 1847-8 was ardent in his advocacy of the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency. He has served one term in Congress, to which body he was elected from a district having 900 democratic majority, result which is accepted to his extraordiox presents. elected from a district having 900 democratic majority, a result which is ascribed to his extraordinary personal popularity. The democratic majority of five or six hundred in his own county, he reduced on the same occasion almost to a tie. His popularity arises not from the arts of the demagogue—for he has not been an office seeker—his great ambition being for professional success, but from a remarkably pure and noble personal character, and a chivalry which shows itself in actions instead of words, and is "without fear and without reproach," warm hearted, accessible, generous, unostentatious, brave as a iion, but perfectly courteous, plain and unassuming. Flournoy is loved most by those who know him best. I aver with pertect confidence that every word which his warmest political friends can say of his personal character, will be endorsed by his warm-est political enemies. Mr. Flournoy is an elder in the Presbyterian chuch, a position which he fills with much credit and usefulness.

almaest. And yet I neare any each a grade agot as collistation. All over the Earl is the same. Where we had of the Tart is planted, mirrule and only on the processing of the

get of internal improvements in vinginia. The State might have been searched through in vain for a stronger and better nomination. Mr. Morris's term of office will be 'ix years.

These nominations, so judicious, so sensible, so unexceptionable in every respect, have been received by the Know Nothings and the outside sympathiaers throughout the State with the most overwhelming enthusiaem. One universal roar of response comes up from all parts of Virginia. Not a murmur of discontent is beard from any part of the camp. The democracy of the new party stand firm as Gibraitar. The solid columns of the English at War-rice never stood more compact and resolved on victory than the Know Nothings of this old commonwalth.

And victory they will achieve, as sure as the sun of the election rises. Oh! Richmond junta, of old time, do not your bones move uneasily in the grave? Oh! Bring junta, see'st thou not the handwriting on the wall? For the first time old Virginia is go ng to pass out of your hands! New Hampohire has turned ber back upon her own son, and Virginia—the Old Dunision—always hitherto faithful am ng the faithless—Virginia is about to cave in! Oh! Let il not in Gath, publish it not in Askalon, best the bones of the old rederal Philistines, buried about Fancuil Hall, rise and clap their skeleton hands, and grin in hideous mockery over the unparalleled bemiliation.

I am informed that at the nominating convention in Winchester over 60,606 Know Nothings were represented. There can be no doubt that they have the numbers now to carry the State, and then think of the probability of a large support from the while as well as democratic outsiders. The old lide whigh can see nothing to object to in Flournoy; and as to the three democratic annidates, why should not Beale be as acceptable as Mottmes, Pation as Bocock, Morris as Graham, to both whigs and democrate? And why should not Flournoy, the cool, firm, saga-chous, conservative statesman, be as acceptable to men of all parties as the erratic and impetences.

You may count upon at least ten thousand majority against Wise; but I should not be surprised to see fifteen or twenty thousand. KNOW SOMETHING.

OUR PUGET SOUND CORRESPONDENCE. Pugar Sound, (Washington Territory,) } January 29, 1866.

OCE FUGET SOUND CORRESPONDENCE.

PROFET SOUND (Washington Territory,)
January 29, 1856.)

Profet Sound Agricultural Company—His Francis on our Government—Hidian Treaties—Whale Fukacies—Lots of Steamer Southerner, de.

A few words from the Northwest will, I presume, be acceptable to your readers, who seldom hear from our region. This Territory, as you know, embraces the famed Puget Sound, and is continuous to the British powers, as a long of the settlements of the Hudson Bay and Poget Sound agricultural companies. The British government, in the treaty of 1846, imposed on Mr. Buchanan, by embracing therein a stipulation belogging to the Puget Sound Agricultural company on the north side of the Columbia Tiver shall be confirmed to the said company. It has lately come out that this is not a chartered company, that they are simply squatters, and was got up by the Hudson Bay Company for the purpose of enabling them to enter. Here, then, is another proof of Jehn Bull's rescality. This Puget Sound Company, under this treaty, have now the high the were prohibited by their charter. Here, then, is another proof of Jehn Bull's rescality, This Puget Sound Company, and et his treaty, have now the impudence to claim the few in mumane tracts of country. I send you a copy of this company's agreements, on its first institution, by which you will be enabled to judge of the first harden. The first proper is the livesty of 1840, which was perpetrated by the livesty of 1840, which was perp

a bone fide company, recognized as such by the British

a bone fide company, recognised as such by the British government.

Gov. Stevens is now on the Saund, holding a treaty with the Snowhomish, Duwamish, Stellagwamish, Scadget, Sowqualamie and Lummy tribes of Indians. They are all assembled in one encampment, numbering about 2,00° Indians. They rendezeous at the month of the Su-warmish river, emptying into Possession Sound. I have no doubt that the Governor will this winter conclude treaties with all the tribes west of the Cascade range, and extinguish their titles to the entere country, with the exception of some small reservations. A treaty has already been made with all the tribes between the Sound and the Columbis, who have ceded their lands, reaching to the Cascades, for the sum of about \$30,000, to be paid in annual instalments.

A said disaster has indicted upon us the loss of the entire mails for this Territory and Cregon. The steamer Southerner, bound from Han Francisco to the Columbia river, owing to streas of weather feared to cross the bar of the Columbis, hore away to the north to make the straits entering into the Sound. The vessel getting to leak hadly, Captain Sampson was compelled to beach her, forty miles south of Cape Flattery, Dec. 27, 1864. All the passes gers were landed, but the entire mails and carro were a total loss. She had on board the States mails which left New York November 20. The revenue cuttor Jefferson Davis and steamer Major Tompkins went to her relief; but the cutter could not reach the spot owing to the winds. The steamer Compkins brought the passengers and crew to Olympia, where they now are. Major Alverd, U. S. A., was one of the wrecked.

Your readers might wish to learn what advantages this portion of the Union holds out to capital and labor. The lumber, fishing and coal interests are now chiefly followed by the persons on the Sound. But there is a branch of industry that I am astonished has not been commenced by the whale fishers. The Sound offers the best depot, from which to carry on whains. Small vesses fitted out here

Interesting from the Rio Grande. OUR BROWNSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 7, 1855.

Reinforcements Sent from Matamoras to Vera Cruz—
Their March under Gen. Quintana—New Mode of Recruiting the Army-Santa Anna's Downfall Looked for—Comments on his Late Manifesto.

General La Vega, governor commanding in Tamaulipas, returned to Matamoras on the first of this month,

having been burriedly called back from his tour of in spection of the posts above, and measures were imme-diately taken to send off to Vera Cruz a portion of the forces belonging to his command and stationed in Mata-

Col. Quintana accordingly left vesterday with some two hundred and fifty men for Vera Cruz. This chieftain is the same person who, on the eve of Arista's overthrow, revolted, with his regiment, against Avalos, who comrevolted, with his regiment, against Avalos, who commanded in Matamoras, and who to the last proved faithful to the President's decaying fortunes. To punish this exemplary fidelity, Santa Anna has mercilessly persecuted him, and has him now confined in one of the most loathsome dungeons in the Castle of San Juan de Uloa. The secret of Quintana's removal to Vera Cruz is, that his fidelity had become suspected. The most intense interest was caused some days ago

in Saltillo, growing out of a measure adopted by the commanding general for the purpose of recruiting his vagabond soldiery. A grand musical entertain-ment for the edification of the dear people was announced as coming off at the Plaza, or principal square; and, as was to be conjectured, thousands flocked to the place to regale their senses with the strains of soul-stirring music. Seadenly, however, a change came o'er the spirit of their dream, when the immense crowd found itself hemmed in by strong detachments of solders, who unceremonially marched them off to the several military quarters, and, with very few exceptions, all were on the next day pressed into the service.

A similar order was issued by the satrap commanding in Nuevo Leon; but the people of the country, having got wind of it, cluded if by placing the Rio Grande between themselves and their oppressor, and crossing over into Uncle Fam's territory.

On the night of the 2d inst. the house of Yeula, Tarnava & Co., of this city, was burgiariously entered; ant an inon asic robbed of some 4,500 dollars in adver, belonging to lon Antonio Longeria, a merchant of Matamoria. Another safe was in the room, contaming some \$20,000, which, for want of time, was left untocates by the robbers. The loss will cause the rain, in a manner, of the gentleman tho owned the money, and the villations as thas created much excitement, as being the only robbery of consequence ever perpetrated here. No discovery has been mads.

The recent appointment of Major James H. Durát, a native Teann, as collector of the customs at this place was Stepten Powers, removed, has given very general satisfaction, as, besides the Major's quasifications, he is decidedly a very popular man among us. He will grow himself an efficient, popular, and trustworthy officer.

Among our neighbors all are on the qui use for a change, as fants Anna's downfall and Alvares's saccessand Ecclesia at tributed to Lares, his Minister of Javices should throw him into his hands.

Exant Anna's munifest to the nation has been received, without having caused the least sensation in the public mind. It is attributed to Lares, his Minister of Javices and Ecclesia attributed to Lares, his Minister of Javices and Eccle announced as coming off at the Plaza, or square; and, as was to be conjectured, thousands

man who vaunts of so much energy and decision of character.

Things continue quiet nor will there be a change before the merry peals of the bells and the booming of causion in Matsmoras will have announced the finale of Santa Anna's despotism.

I will endeavor to keep the run of things, and as they occur I will see that you are duly posted, by

An Act for the Preservation of Personal Rights and Liberty.

A large number of petitions have been presented to the legislature asking the passage of laws to secure the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury to persons in this State claimed as fugitive slaves, and to preve t and punish kidnapping. These petitions were referred to a select committee of the Assembly, of which Mr. Phelps, of Oncodags, was made chairman. The following bill has been reported as the result of the labors of that committee:—

hat committee:—
IS ACT FOR THE HITTER PRESERVATION OF THE CONSTITUTHOSAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF THE PROPER OF THE

AS ACT FOR THE BRITIST PRESERVATION OF THE CONSTITUTROSAL RIGHES AND LIBERTES OF THE PROPES OF THE
FEATURE.

Section I. Every inhabitant of this State, who shall be arrested, committed or cetained, under the protence that ruch person owes service or labor under the laws or any other State, is entitled as of right to prosecute a writ of habeas corpus in the manner presented by the Revised Statutes, and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the county in which the claim of such service shall be made or prosecuted, upon being advised thereof, to appear in person or by deputy, (who, in care of emission, may be appointed by a Judge of the county,) upon every proceeding whereseever had, in reference to the trial of the said claim; to see that no wrong is dene by any person or officer whatcover spains the person so claimed, or against the rights, pence or cignity of the people of the State.

Sec. 2. The court or officer before whom the writ of habeas corpus is returnable, shall, on the application of any party to the proceeding, order any issue involving the right to freedom of the said person to be tried by a jury, to be speedly summoned for the purpose. Upon the trial of the said issue the burthen of proof shall rest upon the claimant; and shall be sustained by lyal evidence, excluding exports depositions, and the indirection of either of the parties. The jury shall have the right to return a general verdict and to excide the same general discretion as in crimical cases; and the finding by them of a verilet of "Not Guilty," shall be final and conclusive; any attempt thereafter on the part of any person or officer, with or without the color of law, to seize or remove such person as fugitive owing service, shall be an act without the authority of law, and punished by a sine of not excite interior, or shall come into the State with the intenion of removing or of assisting in the removing therefrom, or shall come into the State with the intenion of removing or of assisting in the removing therefrom, or shal

court on the verdict of a jury as herein before provided, and any member of the same who shall offend agaist the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not less than 5250 nor more than \$1 000, and by imprisonment for two years in the State Prison.

Sec. 7. The tenth section of title VII, part I, chap. 20 of the Revised Statues, authorizing the Mayor or Recorder of the city of New York, in certain cases, to send back a fugitive from service, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. Any judge, sheriff or other officer, who shall relinquish, in any manner whaleover, the jurisdiction and authority vested in them, or any of them, by virtue of the laws of this State, to any court or officer, judicial or executive, of any other State or of the United States, in any proceedings authorized and instituted under this act, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemennor, and the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, in addition to the forfeiture of his office, be punished by a fine of one thourant dollars and imprisonment in the state prison for two years.

Sec. 9. All expenses properly nourred in the protection and defence of any inhabitant of this State claimed, selected arreated as a fugitive, together with a reasonable councel fee to the District Attorney or his deputy for services performed under this act; to be certified in each case by a Judge of the county, shall be audited by the Comptroller, and paid by the Trensurer on his warrant, out of any maney in the Trensury of the State not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

A Mile of Pionons.—The Terre Hauto Int.
American asys that the country theresdouts is literary
awarming with wild pigeons. On the evening of the
9th, about five o'clock, a flow near a mile in length and
by about exty feet deep, passed directly over the city,
making a noise andiable at a great distance.

Foreign Consul. For New York.—The President has officially recognized Edward von der Heydt as consul of Prussia for the port of New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MONEY MARKET. SUNDAY, March 25-P. M.

During nearly the whole of the past week the community was kept in suspense by the protracted absence of the steamship Atlantic. All was doubt and uncertainty, and no one knew what course to take. A masterly inactivity has been the most prudent policy to pursue, and it has been pretty generally resorted to. Quotations for stocks have been quite uniform, with an active movement in all the leading speculative fancies. State stocks and rail-road bonds have been in demand, and favorite classes are confidently taken hold of by our most cautious capitalists. The great abundance of money has not yet created much speculative excitement and fancy stocks not possessing the proper ele-ments of productiveness have not moved up much. Reading Railread continues near the highest point touched, and there is no stock pressing on the market. The large coal tonnage last week has given holders renewed confidence. Erie has been pur-chased to some extent lately on time, buyer's option, but the shorts have nothing to fear. The inflation in Hudson Railroad cannot be otherwise than of a temporary character. It has no basis, and its worst season is about opening. We shall not have any decided movement in stocks until we have later advices from Europe. It is many months since the strival of the steamer from Liverpool was looked for so anxiously as at present. Toe previous steamer brought advices of so indefinite a character that the public mind has since been unsettled, and business operations much neglected. The bare annuncement whether the Czar was dead or alive would be sufficient to set the wheels of speculation again in motion. It will not matter much to the community at large which way the account is-we want to know the fact, whatever it is. If saything bas occurred to detain the Atlantic we shall soon have an arrival at Haltfax. We may aret hear of the Atlantic at that port. The Cunard steamer of the 16th is nearly due at Halitex, having been out about ten days. We shall be relieved of our suspense before the lapse of many hours, either by the

Atlantic or a Cunard steamer. Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auc tion sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday next, the 26th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. In the catalogue will be found a variety of first class State securities.

The exportation of specie from this port during the past week was only to a moderate extent, as

		Ja., specie.	8100,000	
brig Wnitstill, I	Rio Grande	Br. Am gold	1.327	69
		pool, Am. gold	200,000	00
Lo.	do.	gold ingots	201,889	
Do.	do	foreign coin	61.549	
Steamship Herm		en, Am.gold&silver		
10.	do.	ten thaiers	1,500	
Total for the	e week		775,805	98
Previously.			3,779,029	70
Total for 18	66		4.554.836	68

We shall not have a steamer from this port for Europe for nearly ten days, and in that time we shall have snother California steamer in with a remittance much larger than the last two combined. We have no doubt a much larger amount of specie came in the hands of the passengers on board the George Law than usual; and it is also our opinion that before the departure from San Franoulet times prevailed, and gold had come out bberally from its biling places. The advices of rain is the most favorable feature in the accounts

by this steamer. The Daily Wisconsin of the 19th inst. gives a correct copy of the Currency bi.I which passed the Assembly of that State :--

Assembly of that State:

A SHAL TO PREVISET THE CIRCULATION OF A DEPURCHATED CURBINGLY AS MONEY IN THIS STATE.

The people of the State of Wiscondin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC, I. No person or body corporate shall pay out, or put into circulation as money in this State, any bill, note, certificate of deposit, or other paper, having the similitude of a tank note, knowing the same to have been issued without the authority of this or any other of the United States or Canada.

SEC, 2. No person or body corporate shall pay out, or put into circulation in this State, the oills or notes of any bank that is not located in this State, unless such bills or notes are redeemable in specie at the place where they purport to have been issued, and are also current, bankable and redeemable in the city of New York, at a rate of discount not greater than one-foorth of one per cent, or are current, bankable and redeemable in the city of New York, at a rate of discount not greater than one-foorth of one per cent, or are current, bankable and redeemable in the city of New York, at a rate of discount not greater than one-foorth of one per cent, or are current, bankable and redeemable in the city of New York, at a rate of discount not greater than one-foorth of one per cent, or are current, bankable, and interested as the first part of the preceding sections of this act shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a first of the preceding sections of this act shall be displayed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a first of the preceding sections of the and imprisonment.

SEC, 3. This act shall be in force and take effect at the expiration of ninety slays from and after the date of its first passes.

If the bill passes in its present form, it would exclud New England currency-which certainly was not intened-at least such is our construction of the bill. This circumstance shows that the bill should be very careful

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity an value of certain articles except foreign dry good imported into this district during the week ending and including Friday, March 23, 1855 :-COMMERCE OF THE POST OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY INPOST
Pigs. Value.

Books ... 34 \$6.303 Glass ... 152 363

Books 3	\$6,323	Gians, 182	3 927
Boxes	4 860	Glass ware 20	652
Brick	125	Glass plate 32	6,845
Brushes	4 1,404	Hair 143	11,552
Bettles	- 192	Hair cloth 6	2,605
Euttons 3	5 5,705	Hategoods 17	9,988
Carriage	1 997	India rubber	34,179
Coals 11	9 903	Musical inst. 9	1,484
Cheese 2	4 1,115	Optical insta. 1	404
China 5		Surgical co. 1	178
Cigara	- 30,328	lyery 2	1,115
Coal 20	0 992	Jewellery 9	9.521
Coces 59	6 4,834	Oil paintings. 31	2,895
Coffee 26,69	1 367,139	L quotr-	
Clocks	5 129	Brancy 123	12,987
Corks 18	7 4,557	Gin 46	3,752
Drugs-		Porter 246	2,311
Halsam cap 5	0 660	Rum 10	797
do. tolou-	2 208	Leather 10	2,134
Black lead 11		Dressed stres 172	9,000
Hea. powder. 14		Undressed	143,244
Bigarb soda 1,96		Metal goods 1	167
Primetone 1,91		Copper1,555	659
Camphor 10		Per caps 2	439.
	5 404	Sheathodg 100	14,398
	2 625	Brass goods . 2	171
	0 235	Cutlery 27	36,610
	0 4,761	Hardware 74	14,952
	3 17,696	Guns 66	16,600
Lroton ou	2 100	Irea, tons 231	13,591
Principle 143344	0 1,693	Hoops 2,091	3,435
kea'l oile	3 174	Anchors & ca. 2	560
	2 296	Piz 591	0,508
lodine	1 150	Badruad 5,624	33,549
Ipecso	2 309	Tubes 275	1,745
Pink saucers.	1 78	Wire 54	1,839
Prusa potash.	8 1,304	Needles 13	
Quining 1	7 3,209	Plated ware 6	1,496
			0.00

Total...... \$3,125,922 The principal items of import during the week were as follows: -Coffee, \$307,139; undressed skins, \$143,255; cutlery, \$36,210; railroad iron, \$53,349; tin, \$55,503; molames, \$61,270; sugar, \$267,961; tea, \$526,601; watches, \$74,847; wines, \$29.685. The aggregate is somewhat larger than usual, but it will be seen that it is made up of some large items. Upwards of eight handred thousend dollars was for two articles, tea and coffee. The importation of dry goods last weak was also

unusually large for this sesson.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending and including Friday, the 23d of March, 1855, distinguishing the destination

	and extent of shi	pments t	o each place:-	
	COMMERCE OF THE P	ORT OF N	W YORK-WEEKLY	Exports.
	Section 1	TAVER	POOL.	
ä	Quant.	Value.	Quant	Value.
Ņ	Cotton, blr. 2,753		Books, cases 8	\$909
	Corn, bush.28,505	27,926	Furskekins. 2	103
	Beef, tcs 136	3.800	Hops, bales. 52	2,400
	Bacon, 1bg 468,757	32,400	Lry g'ds, ca. 10	2,258
	Lard115,000	11,500	Leather cl'h 25	3,237
	Hams 300	52	Spm oil, gal.3,116	6,232
	Sugar, bxa. 540	9,372	Mahogaoy 333	4,800
	Tea, chests 199	2,786	Logwood tns 201	3,614
1	Guano, tons 1,748	57,400	Rosin, bbls 2,017	3,985
	Silver em'the		Other article -	133
	sw'pings,cks 6	500		
	Total			\$305.538
		LON	LANC .	GOAL BOOK
	Pork, bbls., 484	\$7.834	Edects, cs 4	100
	Pork, bbls 484 Bams, lbs 10,000	900	Turpe'te bls 1,725	6,150
	Bacon 388,607	21,792	Tobacco, cs . 100	8,100
	Drugs, cs 8	1,017	Oil cake, bts. 1,043	3,400
	Spm oil,gal.39,389	68,168	Guano, tas 1,594	79,750
	Ten, chests, 488	6,500	Country, cas, ore	10,100
	Rosin, bbls. 3,237	7,629	Total	\$221.949
	Month, Duis 0, 201	100000		
		HA		
	Cotton, bla 1,121	\$74,724	Palm leaf, bls. 161	1,041
	Beef, bbls 25	322	I R. goods, en 6	115
	Bacon, lbs 49,343	3,134	Pearlash, bols 7	198
	Books, cs 1	100	Lilou oil, cs., 2	1,500
	Rosin, bbls 202	500	Copper. 1b. 117,220	30,000
	Skins, bales. 26	2,165	Zine pains, kg 275	1,483
	Salted casings 8	350	Hops, bales. 10	
	Watch oil, bxs 1	68	Other articles -	195
	Wh'bone, lb. 3,321	1,118		****

***************************************	*****		
	ANTY		
Cotton, bla 32	\$1,190	8 s. turp. bbl 27	5 4,443
Sugar, boxes 434	7,140	Effects, cares.	1 600
Coffee, bags. 1,569	18,000	Saltpetre, bee 22	3 8,230
P. ashes, bbls 39	1,489	Logwood, ton 27	
Rosin2,458	4,142	Staves 6.00	
Mahog'y toge. 226	1,615	STORES SHOW AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	2000
Total			\$49,046
	HAME	erne:	TOTAL PROPERTY
Logwood, tons 255	\$5,799	Potatoes, bbls 5	0 1,654
Ex. do., bxs . 700	4,466		8 500
Fustic, tons 369	5,408		
Total	. Uganis		\$17,837

	HIL	INT.	
Pork, bbls			8 \$96,720
	C01		
Corn, bush	*******		0 \$18,800
	CA	DIZ.	
Staves, No		32,50	0 \$3,648
The state of the s	nemus w	EST INDIES.	
Flour, bbls 535	\$4.838	Tobacco, lbs., 45	2 868
Corn, bush 64	64		14 166
Corpmeal, bbls 126	596		15 195
Beef, bbls 11	197		N 846
Fork, bbis 104	1.410		10 290
Hams, bbls. 733	93		0 74
Butter, lbs 668	164	Carriagos, ca.	2 341
Lard, lbs 379	42	Oil cakes, cs	4 50
Cheese, lbs 437	15		5 250
Drugs, cs 8	66	Shooks, bhds. 20	
Gin.punch'ns 3	219	Boards, feet 4,00	
Candles, bxs. 1,414	4,590	Other articles -	- 959
Shoes, cases. 10	189	Owner withous .	
Total		MILE TO STATE OF THE STATE OF T	\$10,991
	*******	*************	,
		ET INDING.	
	\$10,762	Sugar, bxs 1	
Hye flour 102	617		0 56
Beef 122	976		7 1,053
Fork 70	950	Rice, bbls 1	3 148

Flour, bbls. 1,045	\$10,762	Sugar, bxs 13	\$190
Hye flour 102	617	Cassis, mats. 50	Dr.
Beef 122	976		1,053
Pork 70	950	Rice, bbis 13	148
Butter, 1bs 3, 147	678	Peas 16	100
Lard5,281	581	Tobacco, Iba 7,776	1,611
Cheese 505	63		815
Cornmeal, bls 212	984	Codfish, Ibs. 7,133	218
Furniture 1	51	Powder, kegs 358	794
Leather, rolls 108	525	Copper, Ibs 3,567	411
Drugs, case 1	32	Nails, kegs . 3	70
Wh oil, gals. 287	202	Cordage, cotte 8	100
Ontons, bbls. 44	176	Bosp, bxs 400	600
Oil, gale 866	595		226
Bre'd & cs, bis 219	897		28/
Butter, 15s. 1,099	176		905
Candles, bxs. 272		TOTAL MERIDING	
Total	-		\$26,764
10001		***************************************	
		YTT.	
Flour, bbls., 800	\$8,256	Soup, bas 1 000	\$1,200
Fork 400	6,019	Exilings, ce. 1	90
Hardware, cs 21	168		65
Rice, bbls 50	628	Boards, ft20,825	434
Fish 70	299	Other articles -	67
CO. A.C. A. This case stoods	414/4		

	Codfish, 1bs 28,200	881		-
١	Sh'tiron, bdls 16	110	Total	. \$15,444
	The second second second second	MES	100.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
	Cheese Ibs1,021	\$134	Sea cloth, cs. 3	235
. ili	Window shds. 1	190	Bags, es 12	510
ч	Wood ware 10	126	Wine, cs 6	64
	Mach'y, cs.14,673	24,696	Dag. goods, bx 1	210
М	Tea, bxv 96	873	Beads, cs 19	900
	Types, &c 26	1,338	Clocks, brs. 16	277
	Prugs, cs 127	3,086	Paper, bdls 40	2/0
90	Hops bales 16	746	Campbens, bls 6	129
ä	Glover, ba 15	288	Sperm oil, gal 40	60
91	Furniture, ca 19	750	Twine, bales 2	65
5	Harness cs. 19	1.965	Paint brushes 1	111
	I. R. Goods, cs 67	3,519	Em'y paper ca 1	100
	Books &c 4	449	Mdse, cs 14	2,040
	Candles, bxs. 279	3,067	Pistole, bus 1	184
П	lv'y combe es 4	1,050	Paints, cs 10	16
Ę.	H'dwars, cs., 268	1.905	Matches, bas. 1	111
1	Glasaware, on 18	671	Watches, bx. I	111
	Dry goods, es 14	3,667	Other	2581
	Total		markonini	. \$55,000
	The second second value of the second			Barrier Brown S. T.

Total	CALPTON		. \$00,0
	con	14.	
Pork, boxes 4	8146	Balt	
Harns, Ibe 4,625	502	Halt 50 Hafety fuse, 27	60
Butter 3,280	656	Ten, cheets 55	71
Lard11,096	1.148	Matches, brs. I	
Cheese 800	107		15
Stationery, es 3	139		41
Paper, ra 1,300	204	CAMP CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	60
Hp. Turp'e, bbls. 28	510	Drugs, cs 15	
Hoap, boxes. 400	397	Matting 2	26
Candles 48	387	Furnit's, cs., 10	81
Tobacco, lbs. 1,400	200	Domestics, bts 105	5,11
Wickings, bis 6	258	Varnish, bhis 20	1,31
Wh. oil, fgalls 720	5:30	Bark 12	- 14
Cider, boxes. 30	90	Shooks, hhds 3,059	4,71
Bread'& Cr 70	103	Hoeps 36,000	. 61
Providen 30	510	L'ber, 11 228.900	1,27
Fish 200	7.5	Other articles -	80
Potatore, bbls 50	155		-
Total	*******	auco.	\$27,95
Cons		Potatoes, bbls. 30	
Corn meal, bls. 225	257		
Butter, 1bs. 1,028 Bice, tierces 26	733	Candies, boxes 335	1,2
Rice, thereas	445	Wordings to 201	2 40

	Catheren	190.4	E SERVE NO COLL.	4 0 0 0 0
1	Tobacco, lbs.1,400	200	Domestics, bts 105 Varnish, bbis 20	1,313
ľ	Wickings, bis 6	5:30		140
ŧ	Wh. oil, fgalls 720		Bark 12	4.744
ľ	Cider, boxes. 30	90	Shooks, hhds 3,059	
ľ	Bread'& Cr 70	103	Hoeps 36,000	612
Ł	Providons 30	510	L'her, 11., 228,950	8,933
£	Flat: 200	7.5	Other articles -	858
£	Potatore, bbls 50	155		***
ľ	Total	******		\$27,925
ı		PORCES	MICO.	
ŧ.	Corn meal, bls. 225	\$1,417	Petatoes, bbls, 50	897
ľ	Butter, bs. 1,028	257	Onions, bbls., 25	55
L	Rice, tierces 26	733	Candies, boxes 335	1,289
Ŧ		446	Wood wre, dr 201	1,038
Ð	Lard, lbs 4,450			
Ŧ.	Hams, lbs., . 1,530	156	Pepper, bags. 15	139
Ł	Cheese, lbs 1 930	190	Paper, reams. 200	51
1	Bread, bbin 96	139	Tobacco, blids. 2	209
1	Wh. oil, gals. 210	265	Hogebrads, 116	419
Œ.	Pork, pols 53	472	Hoops 13,379	817
1	Beef, bule 1h	202	Other articles	727
1	ment oneseed on	1775	TO BE SEED TO	Name of Street
0	Total		*************	\$9,794
1	***************************************			
1		REW GE		
1	Flour, bbls 50	\$439	Hate, cases. 1	\$125
1	Lard, Ibs 1,126	127	Gunny bags 2,997	264
ж	Tallow, 15s., 4,521	542	Fieb, tible 25	231
Œ	gla th cop'r, es. 10	2,166	Nats, boiss 16	198
4			Ded appear, bis, 19	167
1	Coni. tens158	250		
ı	Itta h shore, es. 2			45/2
1	Beans, boxes. 10	105	Rice, bbls 12	504
ı	H'eware, page 11	230	Forp, boxes 92	190
1	Hepr.colls 80	1,840	Brandy, cares, 6	126
1	Preserves, bra. 49	2,910	Other articles	269
ı	Egrup. bble 10	135		-
1	Total			
1	************			
1	The same of the sa		MA.	
1	Flour, bble., 40		Tea, benne 12	\$101
1	Beef, 56 s 20	284	Farniture	1,144
1	Form bbis 6	72		921
1	Tobacce, lbs. 64	9,961	Winn, carke, 16	350
4	Bams, lbs 760	76	Heres & cart	290
1	Hardware.ph. 15		Clothing, et. 5	198
1				1,631
4		304		93
1	Hugar, bre b	154		
1	Pum bhis 413	7,170		231
1	I-mestics, ba 77	4,599	Shooks 200	465
1	Fafe 1	166	Lumber 11 .22,000	264
1	7ar, bbls 70	160		100
ı	legers, cause. 1	1.64	A STATE OF THE STA	-
1				\$28.600
J	Total			
И			4395	100.00
Ц	Flour, bbls . 600		Eurobs 509	#155
	When rashe. 12			-
	100	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY.	operation and the con-	44.64

			WLATION.	
Liverpoo	d	.\$306,538	Br. W. Indies	\$16
ondon.		221,949	Dutch W. Indies	26
HAVYE		117,450	Hayti	18
Antwerp		49.046	Mexico	155
Hambur	Z	17,837	Cuba	27
			Porto Rico	
Cork	*******	18,800	New teranada	11
			Africa	- 124
Brazil		5,605		_

A very important item of export from this por: to Europe lately has been guano. Upwards of one bundred and sixty thousand dollars worth were shipped last week to London and Liverpool. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of pork sere shipped to Brest, probably for the French naval servi e. A week or two since about the same value west to Toulon. The consum tion of American pork in France has become an item of vast im setance, not only to consumers there, but to producers here, and the trade must henceforth rapidly in trease. Copper, in large lots, continue to go to France. The aggregate experiation of merchandise

Btock	Exchange.
\$3,000 III Im at of '47 94	SATURDAY, March 24, 1866.
5,000 In State 5's 85	100 60
16,000 Va 6's 3 96	
	100 do boo 34
	421 N Y Cen RR 90%
20,000 dob00 94	
10,000 co b30 943	
2 000 Exis bds of '83 935 3,000 do 945	
15,000 Erie b of '75.a3 87	100 do b7 45%
15,000 Erie b of '75.a3 875 5,000 do b7 875	60 do 600 454
2,000 Hud R 3d mt b 77	
12,000 Hud Conv ba c 77	
9,000 III Cenkit 5 53 823	
25,100 do 82	
8,000 H C HR F'ld be 78	
2,500 NY Cent 7's 101	200 do a3 835 600 do a3 835
2,500 K1 Cent 7's., 101	
500 do 101 26,500 City b's '75 97	
26,500 City b's '75 97 b sbs 8k of Amer., 115	250 Had River E 560 43
10 S. & Leather Bk. 101; 45 Del & H Can Co., 123;	
30 Cout'al Ins Co 100	10 Mich Cen RR 60 M
5 Park Ins Co 85	20 do 81
50 Cary Imp't Co 8	24 Mich South RR . 92
25 Nie Tran Co., b30 17	65 Panama RR 103
175 do 163	
10 Penn Coal Co., b3 106	100 III Cent RR 97 M
500 Cumb Coal Co 33	
BECO?	
\$5000 In State 5's 84	750 sha BrunsCityLCo 8
1000 do 84 5000 Frie Con Ba'62 91	
10000 Eriebd of '76 s3 87;	
4600 N York Cen7's 161	
26 sha Continen 1 Bk 1043	
200 Nie Tr Cobs0 17	
100 [do	
100 do 16)	
100 do	7 Mich Soth'n RR 923
56 Penna Coal Co bil 105	50 Ill Cen RR 83 97%
200 Cum Coal Co. b60 33	20 Clev, C & Cin RB 101
200 do 33	5 Hudson Riv RR, 42
50 do 33	100 Reading BR . 500 84
100 dob3 33	
100 do	The state of the s

hon — Sales of 400 tous Scotch pig were made at 521 to a 528; on mail lots prices varied from 29c. a 52c. Inc. — Common was at \$1, and imm at \$1 125; Molasure. — The sales included 22 hinds, clayed Cubs at 22c., and about 500 bils. New Orleans at 24c, 26c. to

NAVAL Strongs were quiet and prices without change

27 cents.

Naval Strokes were quiet and prices without change of moment.

Gits.—There was no change to notize of moment in prices, and sales were moderate.

Provinces — Pork.—The market was without animation, while prices were steady. The sales embraced 400 a 500 bbls., at \$44 xll a \$14 37 for old mefs; \$16 for new prime. Heef was to fair request, with sales of 300 bbls., at \$9 a \$11 50 for country. Cutments were steady, at \$9 a \$11 150 for country. Cutments were steady, at \$9 a \$11 150 for country. Cutments were steady, at \$9 a \$11 150 for country. Cutments were steady, at \$9 a \$11 60 for country. Cutments were measigned.—The market has been very active during the week, and prices have improved about a \$9 a price. The market has been very active during the week and prices have improved about a \$9 a price. The market has been very active during the week and prices have improved about a \$9 a price. The market closed firm, with an improving tendency in prices.

Section.—Sales offit has priments were made at 13 \$6 a; is tage pepper at 11 \$1 a. 11 \$1 a. and 100 casts nutmegs at \$1 a. \$

Foreign Markets.

Yalranso, Feb. 14, 1856.

More our last report the market has shown very little activity, and with the exception of flour and engar the francations have been triling.
In Inv Goule some few case have been made for Salta and Bohvia. Very few goods have been sold for home consumption.

and Bolivia. Very few goods have been sold for home con-sumption.

Lexical —This article is low and slow of sale. 279,000 feet American was sold at 258, and 190,000 feet Baltin at 228. The stock is beary, and if California continues sending this article prices will be moderate in this mar-ket.

MINICILLANDOUS.—SPIRITH OF TURNISHING —Some thou-sands of gallons have been bought for California at 852 cents. Blee is very doil and a great quantity of inferior in the market.

CIVILLAN EXPONENT.